TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

ACTION OF THE JUDICIARY CONVENTION. PETER B. OLNEY NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT-ATTOR-NEY-JUDGES JOHN &. FREEDMAN AND FRED-ERICK W. LOEW RENOMINATED FOR THEIR POSITIONS—FREDERICK A. SMYTHE THE CANDIDATE FOR RECORDER, AND D. C. CALVIN FOR SURROGATE-JAMES C. SPENCER, JAMES P. SINNOTT, AND FREDERICK S. STALL-KNECHT THE OTHER CANDIDATES-CHARGES AGAINST RECORDER HACKETT BY JOHN KELLY-MR. BACKETT'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention yesterday made up the following ticket: Judge John Freedman was renominated for Judge the Superior Court; Judge Frederick W. Locw was renominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Frederick A. Smythe was nominated for Recorder; ex-Judge James C. Spencer for Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Deiano C. Calvin for Surrogate; James P. Sinnott Frederick S. Stallknecht for Judges of the Marine Court, and Peter B. Olney for District-Attorney. Recorder John K. Hackett's name was presented for nomination. John Kelly, in a long and bitter speech, declared that he was unworthy to receive the nomination, and several documents were read making charges against Mr. Hackett, whose name was withdrawn.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS PRESENT-AUGUSTUS SCHELL THE PRESIDING OFFICER-NAMES PRESENTED BY THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR NOMINATION -OBJECTIONS TO RECORDER HACKETT-MAKING UP THE TICKET-MR. KELLY'S COMMENTS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE TICKET.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention, which met yesterday at Tammany Hall to nominate candidates for a Judge of the Superior Court, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, two Justices of the Marine Court, a Judge of the Court of General Sections, Surrogate, Recorder, and District-Attorney, comprised some of the ablest men in the Tammany ranks. Among the more prominent leaders present were John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Henry L. Clinton, Chamberlain Tappan, Sheriff Conner, Congressman Meade, ex-Mayor D. F. Tiemann, Jordan L. Mott, Thomas Cooper Campbell, George W. Morton, Thomas Boesé, Bernard Reilley, Benton N. Harrison, F. F. Marbury, Thomas Dunlap, and others. The Convention was called to order by John Kelly, who said that the duty had been imposed on him by the Committee on Organization to name the temporary chairman and two secretaries. He named as temporary chairman Augustus Schell, and as Secretaries Thomas Cooper Campbell and George W. Mor-

Wm. A. Boyd offered a resolution that the Chairman request the delegates to present their credentials and they be called in regular order. This was adopted. The roll of delegates was then called. Each delegation was found to be full. A. J. Delaney offered a resolution that a majority of each delegation select one of their number to indicate their choice for permanent chairman. This was adopted. A recess of 15 minutes was taken to prepare a repor on permanent organization.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Daniel R. Lyddy, as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, announced that they had decided that the temporary officers should also be permanent. Mr. Schell returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said it was the duty of the Convention to select suitable candidates to be voted for at the coming election. They should be men of whose honesty and ability there could be no doubt. With such a ticket there was no question of success. They should be men worthy to engage in the great work of reform in which the Governor of the State was now engaged. Such a ticket could be elected by from 50,000 to 75,000 majority. The persons on it should be men of high character, who would discharge their duties with a single eye to the public good. He was sure that, as good Democrats, they would select none other.

A list of Vice-Presidents and secretaries was then read. Senator Gross offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that the Convention recognizes its duty as well to the party which it represents as people at large to nominate only men of ability, integrity, and moral worth, in addition to the special qualifications which the respective offices filled may require; that a committee be selected from each of the several Assembly districts and wards represented there, and that they be called in numerical order for the purpose of making nominations, and that each district may vote as a unit, or as many members as may desire to do so shall nominate candidates for the office then under consideration; and that all nominations so made shall be referred to the committee hereafter constituted. This was agreed to.

NAMES PRESENTED FOR THE TICKET.

The Chairman announced that the first office for which candidates would be named was that of Judge of the Superior Court. All of the districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were called, and it was found that Judge John J. Friedman was the only candidate named.

The next office was that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The district delegations, from the Ist to the IXth, inclusive, named Frederick W. Loew. The Xth District named Jacob A. Gross and Frederick W. Loew. The XIVth and XVth Districts favored Jacob A. Gross. The remaining Assembly districts favored Judge Loew, together with the Twenty-third Ward. The Twenty-fourth Ward sup-

ported Jacob A. Gross.

The next office was that of Recorder. Frederick A. Smythe received an almost unanimous vote:

the exception was the XIXth District. Ex-Mayor D. F. Tiemann nominated Recorder John K. Hackett. For Judge of the Court of General Sessions there were three candidates named. James C. Spencer received a decided majority of all the districts, but in addition the names of Algernon 8. Sullivan and Frederick A. Stallknecht were presented. For Surrogate Delano C. Calvin received the votes of all the districts except those of the XIVth, XVIth, and XVIIth, which were cast for F. F. Marbury. For Justices of the Marine Court. the candidates named were J. P. Sinnott, Frederick 8, Stallknecht, Alfred T. Ackert, William A. Boyd, F. J. Dupignac, John A. Bell, George F. Langhein, John H. Hartnett, and Samuel Muller. Messrs. Boyd and Dupignac withdrew. For District-Attorney, Peter B. Olney received a unanimous vote, with the exception of the XXth District, which named Wm. A. Beach.

The Chairman announced that a Committee of Conference, to consist of two from each district and ward represented, would be appointed to consider the candidates named and report on a ticket.

ME. KELLY'S SPEECH CONCERNING RECORDER HACKETT.

John Kelly said that before the Committee of Conference was appointed by the delegates from each of the districts, he thought it was due to the Convention, to himself, and to the people of New-York that he should make some answer to the charges made in the public press against him by the gentleman who holds the office of Recorder, an office to which this gentleman should not be nominated by a Democratic Convention in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] Mr. Kelly then made in substance the following speech:

firmed by the Board of Supervisors that existed at that time. Those persons conversant with the antecedents, with the political history of New-York, would judge for themselves as to the character of the Board that confirmed that nonmation. Recorder Hackett at that time was an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office. He was, no doubt, receiving a fair salary for the services he was rendering the people. There was a vacancy in that office from Jan. I to March 6. He was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on that day. Look at the published records of New-York and it will be seen that he claimed to receive for two months-for two months that he never rendered any services—for fifteen months that he never rendered any services—for fifteen months that he rendered no services, and the fifteen months having expired, he received from the City of New-York, including the salary that he received as Recorder, a voncher for \$21.700 as assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office. Some gentlemen say that there was no law which problemed. Recorder, a voucher for \$21,700 as assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office. Some gentlemen say that there was no law which prohibited Mr. Hackett from receiving that money, but there is a moral law which should govern men's actions, and he would leave the members of that Convention to judge whether Recorder Hackett was influenced by that moral law. Should be say that Recorder Hackett was under the influence of a Ring that existed at that time in this city! Will any gentleman in the Convention deny that Mr. Hackett was connected with that Ring! Will any gentleman say that he did not vote for every measure that was presented before the Board of Supervisors, sitting as a member of that Record! He was a member of that Beard! He was a member of that Beard! fore the Board of Supervisors, sitting as a member of that Board! He was a member of 1871, and though he may not have sat in all the meetings of the Board, in the meetings where he did sit, his vote is recorded there for leasing armories, and for other things which do not appear in the public records of this day as being very creditable to him-le did not intend to assail the personal character of Recorder Hackett. He had no malice or feeling against him. Why should he have! But the press of this city, which is continually calling the attention of the people to the necessary reforms which should be carried out under our political government, should know both sides of the story, and then let the people judge for themselves. He might tire the Convention by having documents read before it in relation to what he knew of Recorder Hackett was cittle official action.

Those present knew that while Recorder Hackett was sitted as the supervisor of the story and the supervisor of the story of the story

before it in relation to what he knew of Recorder Hackett was sitting as Recorder, when application was made to him to quash the indictments against two of the Ring robbers in violation of all the principles of law, he did quash the indictments that had been found against two of those men. Gentlemen will say he did it justly; that he was governed by judicial action and precedent, and that it was correct in principle; but Mr. Kelly thought if the Convention appealed to the majority of criminal lawyers those gentlemen would agree with the speaker that the acts of the Recorder were entirely it. legal. [Applause.] There was in this city an association called the Citizens' Association. Many of the most respectable citizens were members of that Association. They gave their time, their money, and all their services greatationely to its objects. It is true they had some men employed as their servants to do certain work, but they gave their time, their money, and all their services greatationely to its objects. It is true they had some men employed as their servants to do certain work, but they gave their own services gratuitously for the purpose of reforming the abuses that existed in this city. Recorder Hackett made a charge to the Grand Jury, asking that Grand Jury to indict those gentlemen connected with the Citizens' Association, and for no other reason than that they were interfering with the inquity of those men who brought to this city the shame and disgrace that occurred afterward. Well, did the Grand Jury indict these men i No, because that jury knew that there was no reason to indict them. They knew that there was no reason for an indictment, and they made a presentment in Judge Hacketi's court in which they said these gentlemen were doing right, and you are doing what will one day disgrace you in public estimation. Was that presentment ever made to the court! No, it was suppressed. And who suppressed that presentment made by the Grand Jury! No other than the District-Attorney of that period—the District-Atto

NECESSITY OF A PURE JUDICIARY. It might be said that the speaker was not justified in bringing these facts before this Convention. He had said as much in his opening remarks, but the public should know all the facts connected with Recorder Hackett's official history as connected with the city, and if then, as reasonable men, they could show that he should be re selves. The judiciary of this county and State, and of the United States, should be as jure in the administration of justice as the driven snow. [Apand of the United States, should be as pure in the administration of justice as the driven snow. [Applanse.] There are arguments used by men who believe that the people are not capable of choosing their judicial officials. In the controversy that has taken place in this State as well as in our nation it has been maintained by a large body of our citizens that a more intelligent judiciary could be selected by the executive officers of our government than can be chosen by the people themselves. It rests upon the convention whether they will give to the people of New-York a candidate that has a biot upon his character—one that anything can be said against—or will they present natures against whom not one word can be said! If they take the history of the country in relation to our judiciary as it was appointed in the beginning of the Administration of our National Government by the President of the United States, those who have read the debates that toke place upon our judiciary system will recoilect that there was a strong sentiment prevailing that the people of the country were just as capable of choosing their officers as any one single individual could be, and having them contirmed by the Senate of the United States. Look over the history of the judiciary in this country that is connected with our National Government. No doubt at the beginning of our Government, and perhaps till just previous to the war, the men that were selected were men of ability and of great purity of character, and in every instance when those names were presented to the Senate of the United States they were confirmed without a dissenting voice. How was it during the war and since? senting voice. How was it during the war and since What took place under the National Governmen Judges were appointed, it has been said, because the were bound to do a certain thing in reference to the Government, and they were selected for that vereason, and these things were done. Look at many the judges that were appointed by your Chief Executivin the Southern States. Are not some of them a degrace to the country! Are they not compelled by it National Government, and if not compelled they we requested to do the very act that the Governor appoint them to do, whether it was lawful or not. Look over it requested to do the very act that the Governor appointed them to do, whether it was havin or not. Look over the history of the Southern States in relation to the judiciary and the comments of the public press upon those ques-tions that have come before the judges. The thing is so clear that they were appointed for each in purposes that there cannot be a doubt upon the subject. In the debate that took place in the Constitutional Convention, many gentlemen of capacity contended that a better judiciary could be selected by the Governor of the State, subject to

Looking at the matter in the light he had presented it Mr. Kelley thought they should Looking at the matter in the fight he had presented it.

Kelley thought they should adopt the report of the
inference Committee without a dissenting voice. Many
ines would be presented. The Committee should look
them circumspectly and choose men who would be
ire and an honor to the positions to which they might
nominated. The judiciary should be composed of
tre, careful, and discreet men; men who would punish
e guilty, no matter what influence might be brought to

John A. Beall sent to the Secretary and had read his letter to Wheeler H. Peckham and the reply of the latter with reference to the action of Recorder Hackett in the Ring suits. The substance of these

the latter with reference to the action of Recorder Hackett in the Ring suits. The substance of these documents is as follows:

The letter of Mr. Beall asked Mr. Peckham whether Recorder Hackett's action in the proceedings against the Tammany Ring affords just ground for criticism. Mr. Peckham in his reply gives a short history of the criminal prosecution of Tweed, Cosmolly, Hall, &c. Among other statements are the following: The first trial of Mayor Hall was in the Court of Sessions, Judge Daiy, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, presiding. Hayor Hall had previously publicly stated that owing to his personal first did previously publicly stated that owing to his personal first did previously publicly stated that owing to his personal first did previously publicly stated that owing to his personal first did with the real had been pending some weeks a juror died. Meantime the succeeding regular term of the Court of Sessions had been opended. Recorder Hackett presiding. The trial at the time of the jurer's death had developed a very serious aspect for Mr. Hall. A question them arose as to the power of Mr. Justice Daly to impanel a new jury and proceed with the trial. This question was partly argued, and an adjournment taken to a feature day. Pending that adjournment taken to a feature day. Pending that adjournment the point was made in some case in Recorder Hackett's branch of the court tak his branch was illegal owner to the sting of Judge Daly's branch. The Recorder Housett's branch of the court tak his branch was illegal owner to the adjourned day Judge Daly declined that Judge Daly's was flegal. On the merting of Judge Daly's branch in the adjourned day Judge Daly declined to consider the question on its merits, and saw that, after the decision of Recorder Hackett, his only course was to follow it, and he did so, discharging the jury and ending the trial. Mr. Peckham then takes up the first did not be a few formal Jury. Popularly known as the Bedford Grand Jury. A motion to quash the indictment, made by the c

Kelly then made in substance the following speech:

It is improper at all times that personalities should be used against any gentleman who is a candidate for public favor, but he found that there was an impression abroad favor, but he found that there was an impression abroad favor, but he found that there was an impression abroad for the people of this city that the present Recorder aboud the nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated because he has proved himself a should be nominated by the feriods would criticise him in the Recorder, The other ground upon which the Recorder, the feeded that deversely to the ruling of the Recorder. The other ground upon which the Recorder, and all points except that as to the Grand Jury being expressly reserved, the Recorder had no right to raise of this edit so that the present deviced that the Bedford Grand Jury was illegal. Court deviced that the Bedford Grand Jury was thegal.

paper letter from Mesars. Peckham and Henry C. Allen, in which they insisted that the indictment was not open to the criticism the Recorder had seen fit to make upon it, and in which they avowed their intention of having a record made up, and taking a writ of error. The letter appeared on Dec. 31, 1872, the last day of the official term of District-Attorney Garvin. On that same day Mr. Garvin moved a noile prosequi of the whole indictment before Recorder Hackett, and it was granted and entered as of five days preceding, so as to appear to be done prior to the publication of the letter. This Mr. Peckham states was done without any notice to or consultation with him, and in the face of the fact that under the direction of the Attorney-General he (Mr. Peckham) had exclusive charge of the Eing indictments, and that Judge Garvin had taken no charge of them whatever.

Mr. Kelly thought it would be better to read the documents on which his charges were based, as unless this were done it would be merely assertion. Documents were read showing the items which went to make up the extra amount Recorder Hackett had obtained from the city; the number and title of the Recorder's cases which had been reversed by the Court of Appeals; his votes on measures while a member of the Board of Supervisors, allowing payment of salaries to a very large amount for sinecurists in the courts and elsewhere under the city government; the alleged fradulent leases of armorjes at large rentals; the allowance of extravagant sums for jail supplies; the bills of Morgan Jones for plumbing, and others of a similar character. Mr. Kelly said that these were the reasons why he would not cast his vote for Recorder Hackett. The records show that if he has legal knowledge, 18 out of 20 of his decisions have been reversed by the Court of Appeals. With these facts let the press allow the people to become conversant, and then let them judge. Will the members of the Convention say after this that Recorder Hackett is a just judge? Will the press say so? He thought not. Inferior nominations had been made before now. One year ago they made such a nomination; more in sympathy for the person nominated than for any other reason, and he was beaten. If bad nomina tions were made the candidates should be defeated. They could not consistently nominate Recorder Hackett for an office he had disgraced.

Mr. F. F. Marbury thanked the friends who had proposed his name and withdrew as a candidate for the nomination for Surrogate.

Ex-Mayor Tiemann said he had placed Recorder Hackett in nomination, but without any idea of his record. Tammany Hall was declared by many persons to have a black record, but it was not black enough to carry on its shoulders a candidate with a record like that he had just heard ascribed to Recorder Hackett. He therefore withdrew his name as a candidate. This was followed by lond applause. The Committee withdrew, and a receas of 15 minutes was taken.

THE NOMINATIONS. After a recess of 15 minutes the Committee re turned and reported the following ticket: Judge of the Supreme Court-John J. Freedman Judge of the Court of Common Pleas-Frederick W

Judge of the Court of General Sessions-James C

Spencer. Surrogate-Delano C. Calvin.

Justices of the Marine Court-James P. Sinnott and Frederick S. Stallknecht. District Atterney-Peter B. Olney.

It was proposed that the candidates should be nominated by acclamation, but this was objected to and the names were taken up one by one and unani- that this country belonged of right to the colored mously adopted. James S. Thayer made a few remarks enlogizing the ticket. Gen. McMahon moved that a committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed to confer with the Committee on Organization for the purpose of making the preliminary preparations for a grand ratification meeting. The motion was carried. The candidates were then introduced by the Committee ap-

turning thanks for the honor conferred on him. Mr. Kelly, in commenting upon the changed con dition of affairs which might be looked for after the ticket had been elected, said that the Districtwas a disgrace. No one to a judicial position or holding an official position should use it to shield his friends or prevent justice the confidence of the public.

pointed for that purpose, when they were received

Gen. Spinola moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Kelly for his "able speech exposing Recorder Hackett's shortcomings," and that the speech and accompanying documents be printed. This was agreed to,

Mr. Kelly moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Legislative Committee on Crime, Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell, Chairman, for the able fearless and impartial manner in which it had conducted the investigation.

Menzo Diefendorf offered resolutions setting forth that the Convention, having completed its labors, declare and resolve that in their official action just terminated they have endeavored to pursue that line of reform in political conduct which was begun in the late reorganization of the Democratic party, by presenting to the consideration of their constituents and of all other just and right-minded citizens, as candidates for their suffrages, men of recognized ability and of unbending integrity, and that in so doing they have only followed the example set by the founder of the party in the better days of the Republic, and have adopted as the measure of the fitness of a candidate the old Jeffersonian test.

is be honest ! The Convention was then adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

John J. Freedman, the candidate for the position of Judge of the Superior Court, has held the office of which he is the present incumbent during the past six years. He is about 40 years of age, and is regarded as a representative German, who has great influence and support from his countrymen. His claims are strongly urged by many prominent lawyers.

The candidate for Judge of the Court Common Picas, Frederick W. Loew, is, like Jurice Freed-man, a candidate for reflection. He is about man, a candidate for reflection. He is about 45 years of age, and is a brother of Charles E. Loew, who was for many years the County Clerk of this county. The previous to his election in 1869 to the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was Judge of the Vth District Civil Court. His bearing while on the Bench was marked by a courtesy and candor which has made him very well liked by the lawyers who practice in that court, as well as by the persons who have served on juries there during his term of office. Among those recommending him are John F. Parsons, A. J. Vandersed, John E. Barrilli, Luther R. Marsh, William A. Beach and other prominent lawyers.

James P. Siunott, nominated for Judge of the Marine Court, is a lawyer, and about 45 years old. He was for

Court, is a lawyer, and about 45 years old. He was for several years the law partner of Gov. Tilden, and has been the attorney in a large number of raffroad, corpora-tion, and real estate cases of prominence. He is regarded

Frederick A. Stallknecht, also nominated for Judge of the Marine Court, is about 50 years of age, and is a member of the law firm of Stalikuccht, Hall & McMahon. He was educated at Harvard University, and has been in active professional practice for nearly 30 years. He has always been highly esteemed by the Ger

Delano C. Calvin, the candidate for Surrocate, is about 50 years of age, and was formerly the law partner of ex-Lieut. Gov. Aften C. Beach. He was for everal years the District-Attorney of Jefferson Co in this State, and displayed marked ability in that po in this State, and displayed marked ability in that po-sition. While the Tammany Ring was in power, induce-ments were effected to Mr. Calvin, by Tweed and others, to allow his name to be used for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court in the election of 1871. Mr. Calvin however, refused all their offers. Mr. Calvin occupies a high position in the profession, and has been the referen in many important cases. He is a rendy, fluent speaker, good debater, and has taken an active part in several ampaigns for the Democratic party.

James C. Spencer, the candidate for Justice

of the Court of General Sessions, is about 48 years of age,

THE FRIAR'S POINT WAR.

AN ACCOUNT BY SENATOR ALCORN. SHERIFF BROWN THE AUTHOR OF ALL THE MISCHIEF -THE STRUGGLES OF A CORRUPT RING FOR CON-TROL-A MAN WHO HOLDS THREE OFFICES AT

ONCE - BROWN'S INCENDIARY HARANGUES-PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING. the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You ask me to give the facts touching the troubles at Friar's Point. I will do so as briefly as I can. We have for Sheriff a colored man from Oberlin, Ohio, elected two years ago on the Ames ticket. His bond was made by Ames, who, a year ago, surrendered him, on the plea that he had appropriated to his own use nearly \$5,000 of the revenues belonging to the State, and had demanded the cooperation of the Treasurer of the County, a white Republican, in a fraud upon the County Treasury for nearly \$6,000 more. A number of wealthy planters, all Conservatives, all of whom had opposed his election, ignorant of the facts touching his default, became his bondsmen, in the hope, as they said, that he might be controlled in the interests of peace. The State Senator from this district, elected four years ago, was a colored man from Ohio, named Bolls. Two years ago, and while holding the office of Senator, he was appointed Receiver of Public Money. A year afterward he defaulted with a large sum and ran away. Smith, another Ohio negro, was sent from Jackson to this District to run for a Senatorial vacancy, and was elected, and now holds the office. At the close of the last session of the Legislature, Smith was appointed Receiver of Public Money. Subsequently, he was appointed our County Superintendent of Education at \$900 a year. All these offices he now holds. Two months ago, Sheriff Brown made known to the negroes, that Smith must be elected to both of the offices of Circuit and Chancery Clerk. This was not satisfactory to the negroes. It alarmed the taxpayers. Among the powers of the Chancery Clerk are those of approving official bonds and keeping the records of the Board of Supervisors, the taxing power of the County. These offices would make the ring for the plunder of the county complete, in Brown and Smith. The negroes of the county, urged by the tax-payers, made stubborn resistance to Brown's programme to control them.

BEOWN'S WILD PROCLAMATIONS

To subdue opposition, Brown began haranguing the negroes six weeks ago touching declared outrages on his race in other portions of the State. He stirred their blood by recitations of Clinton and Vicksburg. He urged them to arm for defense, as the whites were watching the opportunity for assault. Citizens quietly protested that they meditated no war on the negro; that the whites had held no publie meetings; that they had no military organization; that not a single negro had been killed by a white man in this county since the war; that the whites are planters and not politicians; that they care not who holds the offices, if they but hold them well; and that their fields were white with cotton, and ruin would come upon them should they fail to gather the crops. These protests, coming to the cars of Brown, were denounced as hypocritical. He said he had orders from the Governor to carry out his programme at all hazards; that he could bring, if need be 500 militis men to each voting precinct; people, and they intended to have it; that the white man had had his day, and that the day of the colored man was now at hand. Brown supplied himself with a Winchester rifle, and was reported to have brought a large lot of ammunition to the county. Alarmed at his demonstrations, two of our most respected citizens visited him, one of them his bondsman, and urged him, if he did not mean war, to send the ammunition away. This he refused

with cheers, and each addressed the Convention, re- to do, THE NEGROES UNDER BEOWN'S CONTROL. The whites now began to counsel for defense, but had made little progress when Brown's Convention met. The negroes were completely under his Attorney's office, as it had been run of control. None were allowed to speak except by his permission. Brown was renominated for Sheriff, Smith for both Circuit and Chancery Clerks, and one white man and four ignorant negroes for the being done. The criminal jurisprudence should be Board of Supervisors. The result was proclaimed in cleansed, and those who do their duty should receive the streets of our village, with the deafening noise of many drums, on the evening of the 2d of October.

PRAYABLING EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

The same day as that of Brown's Convention a meeting of citizens, white and colored, was called at the Court-house. After others had spoken, I. being recognized in the audience, was called out. I responded in a sharp review of Brown's outrages, and made the first public disclosure of his plunder of the tax-payers, reciting the fact of his effort to stir his people to violence. Brown was in the audience and denied some of the assertions made. I rejoined with point. Brown drew his pistol and held it exposed until I had closed. This was on Saturday. Brown announced to the audience that he would make his reply at the Court-house Monday night.

Sunday it became known that Brown was sending runners over the county, urging his leading negroes to marshal their commands and bring them in or Monday night, under arms, to the Court-house. Citizens were alarmed. Some of his bondsmen went to him and arged him to defer his meeting. He persisted, but finally yielded to a request to postpone it till Tuesday, and then to have the people come

On Tuesday rumors were rife that the negroes were organizing for an armed raid on Friar's Point. Brown denied that it was so; but the town people with the few visitors present, were hasty in making preparations. Brown read in this a determination that promised to bring him to his senses. He sent to know if he was regarded as Sheriff, and if his summons would be obeyed. The answer was made in writing, that the community were anxious for peace, and that if he would summon a posse of 50 whites and 50 colored men, all disorders could be suppressed. To this proposition he made no reply, except when appealed to, and when assured that the negroes were marching, armed and with loud curses, on the town. He then replied that the negroes had no arms, but, if mistaken in this, he would turn them back. Many believed him to be sincere, but the preparation for defense was not altogether

suspended. THE INSURRECTION OF TUESDAY.

I had gone to my home. A half hour elapsed, when message came that the front of the negro columns was already in view. I ran to the place of rendezyons, about 200 yards distant. The negroes were in full view on the edge of the town. The whites to the number of about 50 were falling into line. Brown was urging them that if they would make no demonstration he would turn the negroes back. He and one or two others went to the head of the negro column, now forming for the charge. The negro General swore at Brown, and threatened to shoot him for his cowardice; that he had sent for him to take the town, and that he should do so. The negro in command is reported to have been much excited with liquor. His troops were well armed with shotguns, pistols, and sabers. They had their guns cocked. The white forces were soon augmented to nearly 100 men. All fell into line. Republicans and Democrats were alike determined. The negroes numbered several hundred. The officers in command of the whites advised the

negroes, who were still parleying and were hourly being reenforced, to leave the town within fifteen minutes, or they would be fired upon. The negroes agreed to fall back for a council of war, and did so. but their reënforcements still kept coming. They were now informed that they must disband and go home, or they would be attacked. They finally fell back to a bridge, two miles from town, a strong position, where they halted and formed. The whites halted, divided their men, and with a company

flanked their position. The negroes seeing this fell back further, and while passing fired. The whites charged. The negroes ran. Brown and Smith threw down their arms and ran for life. Both escaped. No one was killed or wounded. The whites pursued, and it was thought that the negroes

had dispersed. NEXT DAY'S BUSHWHACKING.

It soon became apparent that trouble was ahead. The next day a young white man who had no con nection with any organization, but who was attending to his business, was ambushed and killed. The men under arms drove the negroes, nine in number, from the ambuscade, killed two, and captured and sent to jail three, while four escaped. William Peace, Brown's chief in command, attempted to reorganize his forces at Jonestown, and forcibly entered the stores and took fresh supplies of amounition. Whites were arrested and violently threat-A large storehouse was threatened with the torch, but they finally retired without injury to the town. The whites were under the command of Gen. Chalmers, with the Rev. Daniel White and Capt. Lea in command of companies. All were brave, prudent, and thoroughly experienced officers. They continued pursuit until the negroes disbanded and all was quiet. Peace, the negro General, escaped. Not more than four negroes have been killed. One of these was brutally shot. He had come with a company from an adjoining county. Added to the above casualties, two white men under arms were seriously wounded. This is all.

The county is much disordered. We have lost a week's work, but believe there will be no further trouble, unless Brown and Smith, supported by the Governor, attempts to return to the county. Should this be done, I cannot guess at the consequence. You have the facts as I believe them to be. J. L. ALCORN, United States Senator.

Friar's Point, Miss., via Helena, Ark., Oct. 11, 1875.

EX-SENATOR PEASE'S VIEWS ON MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

THE STATE IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION-WANT OF FAITH IN GOV. AMES'S ADMINISTRATION-THE EVIL REFECTS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S AD-

FAITH IN GOV. AMES'S ADMINISTRATION—THE EVIL EFFECTS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S ADVICE.

Prom The National Republican (Wash. Adm. Organ), 6st. 11. The presence in Washington of the Hon. H. R. Pease, recently a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, and now Postmaster at Vicksburg, afforded The National Republican an opportunity yesterday to interview him upon the complicated and interesting subject of Mississippi politics.

Mr. Pease—I regret to say that in several localities in the State of Mississippi a deplorable condition of affairs exists. Indeed, among the people thornation the State there is a most lamentable want of confidence in the State indeed among the people moderne in the State indeed among the people distrust the power of the State under Gov. Ames, and the whites generally question his disposition to administer the Government so as to afford protection of life and property and maintain domestic tranquility, for which governments are instituted. As to his motives, I do not underfale to explain; but the fact is he has unfortunately pursued a policy calculated to create distrust, and he has caused the white population, who represent the intelligence and wealth of the State, the two essential elements upon which the maintenance of good government depends, to believe that he has been and is now attempting to create an open antagonism between the races, and to plunge the State into a condition of revolution and domestic violence such as will necessitate martial law and thereby advance his personal political schemes. I was going to say that, not withinstanding the excitement incident to partisan strife and the race prejudices, which have been wrought up by the extremists on both sides, the majority of the people, regardless of race or political sfilliations, deprecate violence and are ready to assist the properly constituted authorities in preserving peace. I have no war to make on Gov. Ames personally. He is appointed affiliations, deprecate violence and are ready to assist the properly consti

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

A GREAT NUMBER OF VISITORS PRESENT-PICTURES IN THE ART DEPARTMENT.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The sixth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition closes to-day. In spite of the prevailing business depression it has proved as successful as any of its predecessors, the display being good in all de. partments, and notably excellent in some. There were nearly 350,000 visitors. Next year there will be no fair. The wooden buildings that have grown up by annual accretions to meet the increasing requirements of exhib ors for space will be removed, and a fine brick structure exposition of 1877. Visitors from the East are always astonished at the magnitude of these Cincinnati fairs and are sure to go away with a hearty admiration of the public spirit which sustains them year after year, and has made them an established feature of the co dustrial, and art life of the city. Their continued sucindustrial, and art tire of the city. Their continued she cess long after they ceased to be a novelty has induced the recent enterprises of like character in St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh, and the project for one on a larger scale in New-York. Such exhibitions are of great value for their influence in educating the taste and inventive genius of the people, and serve to affaultate business and open new avenues of

The prominent features in this year's fair have been the displays of iron ores and manufactured from (much the best ever made in this country), of machinery in motion, carriages, furniture, stoves, agricultural implements, and of plants and flowers. The Art Department, although not containing as many masterpleces as last year, has a much larger mumber of paintings by well-known American and foreign artists. Heretofore a few fine pictures have been mingled with a throng of others of very moderate merit; but this year, in two of the four galleries, the good pictures occupy nearly all the space. The private collections of Philadelphia, New-York, and Hoston have turnished some of their choicest treasures. Among American artists represented are Bierstadt, J. M. Hart, be Haas, P. Moran, Sully, Cull, W. T. Richards, and luness. The genus among the foreign pictures are Corot's "Twilight," Jules Breton's "Interior of a Cabaret," Moucho's "Sortie of the Grand Council of Venice," Moyer of Bremen's "Convalescent" and "Last Look at Home," Bonguerean's "Arcadia," two Pompetan scenes by Coomans, and a scene in Granada by Mariano Fortuny. There are also good spectmens of Verbocckhoven, Van Schendel, Zamacols, Andreas Millier, Hugues Merle, and a score of other artists of established fame. The only old picture noticeable is a deliciously mellow sunset scene by Neolos Selevann, from the Bomparte collection. ade. The prominent features in this year's fair have been only old picture noticeable is a deliciously mellow suns scene, by Nicolas Berghan, from the Bonaparte collectio

VIOLENCE AT THE COAL MINES.

POTT-VILLE, Penn., Oct. 11 .- At Shenandoab, up to noon to-day, all was reported quiet, but affairs were in an unsettled condition. Business was at a standstill, and precautions were being taken in every direct tion to prevent another outbreak. One arrest only was made last night by the police, and that was the arrest of a man who was out after 9 o'clock, heedless of the Deputy Sheriff's proclamation. There was some excitement this afternoon, caused by the start of a detachment of police in pursuit of a framp who attacked Joseph Taylor on the outskirts of the town. The tramp demanded Taylor's money. Both drew pistols and had a hast flight, Taylor finally leaving the tramp wounded on the ground. When the police arrived the man had disappeared. To-night a watchman was fired upon at a collery.

THE RESULT OF A PRIZE FIGHT.

Boston, Oct. 11 .- A dozen of the participants in a prize fight between John Ryan and Michael Carney, on Saturday, at Bussey's Woods, in which Ryan was killed, were held for trial to-day. Carney was among

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The races for the harter tax and Connecticut Coll Stakes, unnounced for Tues. 20, have been postponed till Wednesday, the 13th inst.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

URKEY AND SERVIA COMING TO TERMS-TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN-THE TURKISH DEBT. LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875. A special telegram in The Daily Telegraph says that Servia and Turkey have mutually agreed to

withdraw the troops from the frontier. PARIS, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875.
It is reported that the British and French Governments are in communication relative to the steps to be taken in

view of the recent edict in regard to the Turkish debt.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER LOST. THE STEAMER BISCAY OF NEWCASTLE STRANDED-

11 TIVES LOST. LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11, 1877 The English steamer Biscay, Newcastle, was tranded off Jutland while on a voyage from Cronstadt to

Bremerhaven. Eleven persons were drowned. The Biscay was an iron steamer, built in 1872, and was owned in THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

AN ITALIAN COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED-THE MOSAICS PROMISED BY THE POPE. ROME, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875. Italy will appoint a Committee of Italians

esident in America to act at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Pope will send two mosaics, representing the Madonna by Raphael, and St. Agnes by Gen-

THE DUTCH DIFFICULTY WITH VENEZUELA EXPLANATION BY THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER-NO OCCASION FOR ALARM. THE HAGUE, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the situation with regard to Venezuela was not such as to caused squietude, but serious enough to counsel prudence.

THE SPANISH MONARCHY. THE SURRENDER OF GEN. SABALLS TO BE DE-

MANDED-A DIPLOMATIC NOTE SENT TO THE LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875. The Carlist Gen. Saballs goes to Switzer-

and. Spain intends to demand his surrender as a rob The Spanish Minister to the Vatican has presented a

iote to Cardinal Antonelli relative to the Cone

THE CHINESE EMPIRE. FOREIGNERS TO BE RESPECTED-THE BEITISH DE-MANDS STILL UNSETTLED.

SHANGHAL Monday, Oct. 11, 1875. An edict has appeared in The Gazette at Peking enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners. The important points that the English Minister demands. lowever, including the punishment of the Margary mur-

derers, are still in abeyance. The prospects are new not so favorable for an ultimate settlement. THE FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. PRICES HIGHER-LARGE QUANTITIES OF EAST IN-

DIAN WHEAT RECEIVED. LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11, 1875. The Mark Lane Express this evening, in its The Mark Lane Express this evening, in its weekly review of the produce market, has the following: The weather has been much broken—there having been had in some places—but the interruption to field labor has only been partial. The dampness has interfered with thrashing, and the condition of samples is generally bad. The upward tendency in prices is continued, though business is restricted. The averages, as compared with 1874, are twopence lower, while in France they are slightly dearer. There is less doing at Odessa, but rates are maintained. Dantzie is rather dearer. The receipts of wheat from India are unprecedented. The quality is low, however; but if the shipments pay it places a vast acreage at the service of England.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—John Sergio Galatti, a merchant doing business at No. 8 Bloomield-st., Fins-bury, E. C., has failed. His liabilities are \$750,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11 .- A gentleman prominently connected with the Guibord case states that no day has been appointed for the funeral of Guibord's re-mains and that it is possible it may be deferred for a con-

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.-The Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, as announced in The Official Gazette, are: Chief-Justice, W. B. Richards; Puisne Judges, S. H. Strong of Ontario, J. T. Taschereau of Quebec, T. Fourrier of Quebec, W. A. Henry of Nova Scotia, and Wm. J. Ritchie of New-Brunswick. Robert Cassels of Ottawa has been appointed Registrar of the Courl.

The Bishop of Urgel is deemed likely to their hands than be did as a free partisan of Don Carlo It seems that he is not only a bishop, but a sovereign also and a sovereign under the protection of France. small Republic of Andorra, among the Pyrenees, which has been independent since the ninth century, is under the jurisdiction of the bishops of Urgel. The situation of the country is somewhat analogous to that of Montenegro, save that the latter country has an hereditary Prince, while the Republic of Andorra has for Prince the Bishop of Urgel. Every year the Bishop visits Andorra, for the double purpose of administering confirmation, and arranging, as Prince, any disputes that may have arisen. Every three years he names the two Governors, one of whom is to be of French birth. The Republic likewise being under the joint protection of France and Spain, the Bishop of Urgel has sovereign powers which the former Power is bound to uphold. It is deemed probable that the matter will perpies the French Foreign Minister.

Referring to the presence of Cardinal McClossmall Republic of Andorra, among the Pyrenees, which

Referring to the presence of Cardinal McCloskey in Rome, the correspondent of The London Times says: "In addition to the bonor conferred upon the Catholic Church in the United States by the elevation of the Archbishop of New-York to the Sacred College, the Cardinal has received official notification from His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State that His Holiness has been pleased to appoint him a member of four of the most important congregations—those of the Council of the Index, of Bishops and Regulars, and of Rites. As an expression of his personal regard, the Pope has sent the the Index, of Bishops and Regulars, and of Rites. As an expression of his personal regard, the Pope has sent the Cardinal of New York a magnificent and costly cushion on which to rest his arms while kneeling at the faldstool. It is of rich crimson velvet, splendidly embroidered in bullion in thick reliet; an arabesque design, in which wheat ears are mingled. The Cardinal had a narrow escape a few days ago from what might have been a very serious accident. While paying some visits in the Via Giulia, accompanied by Mensignor Chatard, the coachman attempted to turn the carriage in too narrow a space, when the off forewheel got Jamined under the box; the horses, a pair of spirited blacks, became unuanageable, and but for the fortunate breaking of the pole, the carriage would have been overturned. As it was, the Cardinal had only to suffer the inconvenience of sitting in his carriage while the pole was being sufficiently repaired to serve for the drive home.

MOODY'S DECISION

HE WILL BEGIN WORK IN PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.-At a meeting of clergymen and laymen held here this afternoon, a telegram was received from Mr. Moody, the revivalist, reading

I have asked Brooklyn to let me off. I will com-mence work in your city on Oct. 31, God willing.

THE EFFORT TO BRING MOODY AND SANKEY TO

BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 11.-The Evangelical Union of Boston Ministers adopted a resolution to-day commend ing the efforts for securing Messrs, Moody and Sankey

AN IMPORTANT CHURCH DECISION.

to labor in Boston this Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The long contested church case, growing out of the suspension, in 1868, of Geo. H. Stuart of this city by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church for singing hymns and communing with other churches, was finally settled to-day by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh, in favor of the Stuart party. The particuar case decided was the suit against the Fifth Reformed are case decided was the suit against the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, the Rev. Dr. McAuley pastor, to eject them from their church property. By this decision they retain their property. This is one of the most important church decisions ever given in this country. The principals involved in this case will deter-mine the suits pending against the First Reformed Pres-byterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Wylie pastor, and the second Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Sterritt's, in favor of these churches and against the Synoi.

FORGERY OF AN \$8,000 CHECK Boston, Oct. 11 .- Joseph M. Wales of Brain-

tree was held in \$15,000 ball to-day on a charge of forging a check for \$8,000, besides committing other fraudu-lent transactions here and claewhere.